

pda6

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

COUNTRY	China	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Harbin Public Security Bureau	DATE DISTR.	30 November 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	2
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	25X1

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1

1. [] the Harbin Public Security Bureau¹ was in a two-story L-shaped stone building at the intersection of Waikoupatao Street and Chungang Street in Harbin. The building was 50 meters long and 8 meters high. One guard, armed with a Soviet-made sub-machine gun, was stationed at the entrance of the building. The Bureau had branches in the following seven districts of Harbin: Taowa'u, Nankang, Sankoushu, Hsinyang, Hsiangfang, Taoli, and T'aiyang. Each branch controlled police boxes located on major streets in the district. 25X1
2. The Harbin Public Security Bureau was composed of four departments. The first department was the Political Security Department and the fourth department was the Foreign Affairs Department, which was composed of Registry, Foreign Affairs, Passport, and Temporary Resident Sections. The office of the Political Security Department was in a four-story red brick building on Chingweita Street in Taoli District. The building had been used for Military Police during the [] occupation. The first and second floors of the building contained interrogation rooms and the basement contained detention quarters. Additional detention quarters were in a former warehouse 30 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high located behind the main building. There were about 15 interrogators, including three Koreans, and 16 armed guards at this building. 25X1
3. Korean [] criminals were interrogated by either a Korean or a Chinese accompanied by a Korean interpreter. The majority of the criminals confined at the Political Security Department were arrested under the Anti-Revolutionary Punishment Act of 1951.² In early 1952 there were 140 offenders of this act held in the detention quarters of the Political Security Department in Harbin. Most of these prisoners had been interrogated for more than a year. Chinese Nationalist agents were given a mass trial and shot. Other criminals were tried by a people's court and sent to a prison in the Taoli section. 25X1

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	Ev#	x	ARMY#	x	NAVY#	x	AIR #	x	FBI		AEC					
-------	-----	---	-------	---	-------	---	-------	---	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--	--

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 2 -

4. During the interrogations prisoners were forced to make voluntary confessions after periods of self examination. When positive proof of a person's guilt was obtained and the person still refused to confess, he was held in chains in the detention quarters until he confessed. Prisoners were beaten and often kept awake for three or four days or nights during the interrogations. The interrogators wore civilian clothes.
5. The detention rooms of the Political Security Department were 5 meters long, 3 meters wide, and had wooden floors and wooden doors. As many as seven or eight prisoners were kept in a single room when the prison was crowded. One guard armed with a Soviet-made weapon was on duty in the corridor which ran between the detention rooms and another armed guard was posted on the roof of the building. No one was allowed in the detention rooms except the guards or members of the Public Security Bureau who occasionally searched the rooms for unauthorized materials which the prisoners might possess.
6. The prisoners arose at 5 a.m., had breakfast at 8 a.m., supper at 4 p.m., and retired at 9 p.m. The prisoners were not allowed to lie down or sleep during the day. They were not permitted to talk to each other or have visitors or receive food parcels. The daily ration consisted of barley with potatoes or bean sprout soup. White rice with pork or beef soup was served twice a week. Some prisoners were fed better meals than others according to progress made during the interrogations. A doctor was provided to treat sick prisoners. The prisoners took baths twice each month and the detention rooms were sterilized every two days.

	Comments

25X1

25X1

2. This possibly refers to a revision of the Regulations for the Punishment of Counter-revolutionaries, which was promulgated on 21 February 1951.

CONFIDENTIAL